and many other countries and if so, the details thereof;

(b) which are the leading Indian institutes imparting computer training abroad and what is their share of earning of foreign exchange in this regard;

(c) what are the steps being taken by Government to encourage specifically the exporet of computer training from India; and

(d) whether it is a fact that even IBM, World Bank and some other international organisations are now buying some computer software from the Indian companies, and if so, what are the names of such companies and the foreign exchange being earned by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a few computer training institutes in the private sector have established their training centres abroad.

(c) No specific steps have been taken to promote export of computer training from India.

(d) Leading international organisations like IBM, Texas Instruments, etc. are sourcing their software requirements from India, by getting the software developed through Indian software companies or wholly owned subsidieries. The total software export during the year 1993-94 is Rs. 1020 crores. There are about 450 companies in India who are exporting software.

PIB Services Availed by Department of Electronics

421. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Electronics taken assistance of the Press Information Bureau from time to time to give publicity to its various activities, and if so, what has been the outcome so far; and

(b) whether the Department or any of its associate offices like the DOE ACC made any arrangements with the private parties to secure press publicity or coverage, and if so, what is the amount of payments made and the nature of the work executed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir. Whenever it is proposed to release an official information to the press, or to hold a press conference or press briefing, or to give publicity to an official report resolution or any other publication, the Department of Electronics takes the assistance of the accredited Information Officer, Press Information Bureau (PIB), Ministry of I&B, PIB provides adequate coverage to the programmes/activities of the Department through the Press and other news media.

(b) The services of a private publicity agency has been utilised for securing press publicity to popularise the Department of Electronics—Accrediatation Computer Courses (DOE ACC) Scheme. An amount of Rs. 4137.00 (Four thousand one hundded and thirty seven only) has been paid by the DOE—ACC Control Centre to the private agency during the period 1993-94 and 1994-95.

Exports made by small industries sector

422. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during 1992-93, the small industry sector directly contributed to 33.34 percent of the total exports from the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the lack of credit, inadequate export marketing information and outmoded technology are some of the factors which inhibit full exploitation of this sector; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to remove those inhibitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Availability of adequate credit, export marketing information and updated technology helps in boosting up exports. To overcome the limitation of credit, the Govt. have taken various steps for greater availability of export credit from the Banking Sector. In regard to general credit requirements, the recommendations by the Nayak Committee are being implemented. For market information, the Govt. have commissioned the services of Technology Information Promotion System an organisation sponsored by UNDP for providing valuable export Marketing Information to SSI Exporters. Liberal import of technology has been allowed in the Export-Import Policy and under the new liberalised economic Policy of the Government.

कुटीर और लघु उद्योगों के लिए आरक्षित वस्तुएं

423. **श्री. विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुटीर उद्योगों द्वारा उत्पादन किए जाने के लिए आरक्षित वस्तुओं की संख्या कितनी है और उनके नाम क्या-क्या हैं;

(ख) लघु उद्योगों के लिए आरक्षित वस्तुओं की संख्या कितनी है और उनके नाम क्या-क्या हैं;

(ग) उन वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं जो उपयुक्त उद्योगों द्वारा उत्पादन किए जाने के लिए आरक्षित हैं परन्तु जिनका उत्पादन बड़े उद्योगों द्वारा किया जा रहा है;

(घ) उन अतिरिक्त वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनका उत्पादन बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों द्वारा किया जा रहा है; और

(ङ) कुटीर और लघु उद्योगों के लिए आरक्षित वस्तुओं के उत्पादन से बड़े उद्योगों को बाहर रखने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. अरुणाचलम) : (क) केवल कुटीर उद्योग क्षेत्र में उत्पादन के लिए आरक्षित मदों की कोई अलग सूची नहीं है। किन्तु, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आने वाले ऐसे 96 उद्योगों का पता लगाया गया है जिन्हें खादी और ग्रामोद्योग से वित्तीय सहायता मिलेगी।

(ख) इस समय 836 मदें केवल लघु क्षेत्र में उत्पादन के लिए आरक्षित हैं। इन मदों के नाम राजपत्रित अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 477(अ) दिनांक 25-7-91 की अनुसूची -3 में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) से (ङ) बहुराष्ट्रीय उपक्रमों सहित मझोले/बड़े उपक्रम 75% निर्यात दायित्व के साथ आरक्षित मदों का उत्पादन कर सकते हैं (निर्यातोन्मुख रेडीमेड गारमेंट एककों के मामले में 3 करोड़ रु० की निवेश सीमा के साथ यह 50% है) यदि ये उपक्रम आरक्षण की तारीख से पहले आरक्षित मदों का उत्पादन कर रहे थे तो वे सरकार से व्यापार जारी रखने का लाइसेंस लेकर ऐसा करते रह सकते हैं। इसी प्रकार वे लघु एकक जो मझोले/बड़े उपक्रम बन गए है, व्यापार जारी रखने का लाइसेंस लेकर ऐसी मदों का उत्पादन करना जारी रख सकते हैं। कुछ ज्ञात आरक्षित मदों, जिनका उत्पादन बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों सहित मझोले/बड़े एकक कर रहे हैं, उनमें बिस्कुट, डबल रोटी, चमड़ा फुटवीयर, सेनिटरी नेपकिन, टूथपेस्ट, दूध पाउडर, इत्यादि शामिल हैं। आरक्षण की नीति के उपबन्ध के उल्लंघन की जांच उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन गठित आरक्षण संबंधी सलाहाकार समिति द्वारा की जाती है।